

DETAINEE OPERATIONS

- These slides are for personnel deploying with the specified mission of providing direct support to detainee operations.

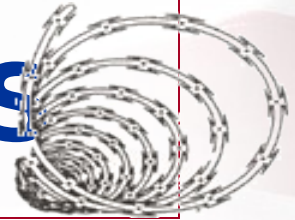


Camp X-Ray, GTMO



Afghanistan

DETAINEE OPERATIONS



- Security or other personnel in direct contact with detainees are at higher exposure risk for:
 - Bloodborne Pathogens (Hepatitis B and HIV)
 - Respiratory Diseases (tuberculosis)
- Additional packing items for personnel deploying for the specified mission of detainee operations
 - N95 Respirator
 - Fluid proof gloves (Latex or equivalent, non-sterile)

UNIVERSAL PRECAUTIONS

- **“Universal Precautions or Standard Precautions”** are the terms used to describe a prevention strategy in which all blood, potentially infectious materials, and respiratory secretions are treated as if they are, in fact, infectious, regardless of the perceived status of the source individual.
- In other words:
Whether or not you think the blood/body fluid is infected with bloodborne pathogens, *you treat it as if it is.*

BLOODBORNE PATHOGENS

- Bloodborne pathogens (BBPs) pose a risk to unprotected personnel when exposed to human blood and other potentially infectious materials:
 - Body fluids
 - Tissues
 - Blood-saturated, dripping, or blood-caked clothing or equipment.
- BBPs Include:
 - Hepatitis B, C, D virus
 - Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
 - 23 other infectious diseases

PREVENTION OF BLOODBORNE INFECTION

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - Gloves (Fluid-Proof)
 - Eyes and Face Protection
 - Body Protection
 - Head and Foot Protection



If you find yourself in a situation where you have to come in contact with blood or other body fluids and you don't have any standard personal protective equipment handy, you can improvise. Use a towel, plastic bag, or some other barrier to help avoid direct contact.

BLOODBORNE INFECTION PPE

- Rules to follow:



- Always wear personal protective equipment in exposure situations
- Remove PPE that is torn or punctured, or has lost its ability to function as a barrier to bloodborne pathogens
- Replace PPE that is torn or punctured
- Remove PPE before leaving the work area

To protect yourself, it is essential to have a barrier between you and the potentially infectious material

BLOODBORNE INFECTION HYGIENE PRACTICES

- Hands or other exposed skin should be thoroughly washed as soon as possible following an exposure incident
- Hands should also be washed immediately (or as soon as feasible) after removal of gloves or other PPE
- If you are working in an area without an approved water source, you may use an antiseptic cleanser in conjunction with clean cloth/paper towels or antiseptic towelettes



TUBERCULOSIS (DETAINEE TRANSPORTATION)

- Many of the detainees you are transporting may have active tuberculosis (TB)
- TB transmission may occur during transport flights

COUNTERMEASURES

- Wear N95 respirator
- Wear your gloves for BBPs
- Receive Universal Precautions training prior to flight
- Reduce proximity and duration of exposure to detainees (mission first)
- TB test 30-days after completion of your last transport mission

